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Bureau of Agricultural Economics
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WOOL-46

February 29, 1933

WORLD WOOL PROSPECTS

Prices Consumption Trade

Summary

Wool markets generally showed a slowing up in trade toward the end of February according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The spurt of activity in the Boston market during January was followed by a more quiet tone in February. Sales declined and bids were lowered slightly with sellers willing to make some concessions on asking prices. Prices in Australia and New Zealand had shown an upward trend since the beginning of the year, but during the last week of February prices became irregular and slight declines were reported in some centers. Japanese buying has been an important factor in maintaining prices at Australian sales during the present season.

Both machinery activity and consumption reports for the United States for January show improvement over December and give reason for the increased activity in the Boston market during that month. Reported consumption of combing and clothing wool in January was 24,251,000 pounds compared with 22,987,000 pounds reported in December. This was also slightly larger than for January of last year when 22,857,000 pounds were consumed.

The 50 per cent tariff placed on imports of wool yarns and tissues by the United Kingdom has to some extent resulted in a shift in machinery activity from continental countries to English wool manufacturing centers. It is this shift which largely accounts for the recent improvement at Bradford, as very little increase has as yet developed in the export trade. The extent to which English demand for wool in world markets has been increased by this shift is offset by the decreased demand for wool by countries which formerly manufactured wool goods for the English market. Continental

European countries report only fair industrial activity and are complaining of British competition and the loss of the English market.

Revised estimates of United States wool production are now available. Shorn wool production in 1931 was 369,315,000 pounds compared with 351,521,000 pounds in 1930 and 327,566,000 pounds in 1929. In addition to this there were 66,100,000 pounds of pulled wool produced in 1931 compared with 61,900,000 pounds in 1930 and 54,500,000 pounds in 1929. Thus total wool production for the United States during the past three years was 435,415,000 pounds in 1931,413,421,000 pounds in 1930 and 382,066,000 pounds in 1929.

Foreign Situation

Southern Hemisphere

Reports from Australian selling centers continued favorable to the grower through January and the early part of February and price increases were reported at some sales. With the second week in February, however, prices eased slightly though competition remained keen. The series of sales which opened at Sidney on January 4 continued weekly through February 8 and sales were also held at Albury, January 21, Adelaide, January 21-22, Melbourne, January 25-28, Perth, February 1, and Geelong, February 3-4. Japan has been a heavy operative at all recent sales and in many cases Japanese buyers led the bidding. England was also a fairly consistent buyer while France and Germany at times purchased quite heavily. Since Germany and France are still on the gold standard their manufactures are at a disadvantage in competing with those of countries having depreciated currencies. Yarn and fabric exports have been further curtailed by the 50 per cent tariff levied on these imports by Great Britain which was formerly an important market for these products. Germany is also restricted by its credit crisis and it will probably be some time before normal operations can be expected from these countries.

It is estimated by Birt & Company, Ltd., of Australia in their monthly shipping Review that from July 1 to December 31 about 45 per cent of the Australian clip had been handled at the Australian sales. The average price per pound at the Sydney auctions from July through December was reported by Birt & Company, Ltd. to be 8.6 pence (Australian) compared with 8.3 pence for the corresponding period of 1930 and 11.5 pence for 1929. These prices, of course are in Australian currency and must be adjusted for the decline in exchange rates before they are comparable with those in gold standard countries. If 30 per cent is allowed for Australian-English exchange in 1931 and 7½ per cent in 1930, the prices in English pence would be approximately 5.8 pence and 7.7 pence respectively, and, on a gold basis, the 1931 figure shows a further decline due to the fall in the value of the British pound. The approximate prices in United States currency would be 10.2 cents per pound for July-December 1931 and 15.6 cents per pound for that period in 1930.

The 1929 price was approximately 23.3 cents per pound. As South Africa is still on the gold standard its wool must sell at prices sufficiently low to offset the decline in exchange rates in Australian currency if its wool is to meet competition. This is the condition that is making the position of the South African wool grower so difficult.

Sales have been held at all the principal selling centers of New Zealand during the past month. Conditions at these sales were not greatly different from those in Australia. At the Christchurch sale on January 25 the selection was a very good one and practically the entire catalog was sold. Prices for fine wools at this sale were 10 per cent above those received at Dunedin on December 18. The Invercargill and Dunedin sales which were held on January 29 and February 1, respectively, offered some of the most attractive selections of the season, and the market for such wools was very active with prices slightly higher than at the earlier sales. At the Wellington sale on February 11 the selection was rather disappointing. There was a keen demand for all of the better type wools and in such cases prices were firm. On unattractive wools, prices moved downward. There have recently been reports of cancellations on sales to the Continent, and it is feared that this will affect the prices of medium and coarse wools.

Prices were very low at the South African sales during December and the early part of January, reports Agricultural Attache Taylor at Pretoria. Toward the middle of the month, however, conditions became more favorable and sales were made at prices 5 to 10 per cent above those of the early part of the month. At that time a much larger percentage of the offerings were sold at auction than had recently been the case. The slowness of sales and exports during the early part of the season has given rise to fears of a heavy carry-over in June and the wool council has urged sellers to lower their reserve prices so that there will be less danger of a large carry-over depressing prices next year. The Government still maintains its stand against the abandonment of the gold standard but opposition to this stand continues to increase and the question is evidently not finally disposed of at present.

United Kingdom

There were few new developments in the Bradford wool market between January 15 and February 15. Prices were fairly well maintained by the strength of raw wool prices in the primary markets and changes were slight. Deliveries on old contracts on tops and yarn were taken up regularly but there was little indication of further business to replace contracts on hand, according to Consul Edwards. On the manufacturing side the hosiery mills and those working on women's dress goods for the home trade were fairly busy but the export trade remained very slow. Workers in the heavy woolen district, who went on strike the early part of February, appear to have accepted the wage reduction of 11.7 per cent, as most of them had returned to work by the middle of February. Unemployment in the woolen and worsted industry on January 25 was reported by the British Ministry of Labour to be 17.5 per cent. While this was 0.9 per cent higher than the unemployment reported in December the increase was less than the average seasonal increase. During the ten years 1922 to 1931 the average increase in unemployment in January compared with the previous month was 1.8 per cent. On only two occasions during this period (January, 1922, and January, 1924) was there a decline in unemployment as compared with the previous December and in both cases the decline was a small one.

Imports of wool yarns and piece goods into the United Kingdom in January showed further evidence of the prohibitive effect of the 50 per cent tariff on such products. Imports of yarns in January were only 27,000 pounds compared with 1,631,000 pounds imported in January 1931. Only 393,000 square yards of woolen and worsted tissues were imported in January while last year 2,801,000 square yards entered during January. Exports of wool, tops, and yarns were greater in January than during December and were also greater than in January 1931. Although exports of woolen and worsted tissues in January surpassed the December exports they were not as great as the exports of January 1931. See table page 13.

Exports from the United Kingdom in recent months have not shown as great an increase as had been expected, reports H. E. Reed, Senior Marketing Specialist at London. The main reasons for the failure in the development of export trade have been tariffs, currency restrictions, and low purchasing power in importing countries. It is generally felt that the increased machinery activity during the last quarter of 1931 was due to home business which had formerly gone abroad because of low production costs in other countries. The abnormal importation duties have necessitated the manufacture in England of certain semi-manufactures and manufactures previously supplied by importation. This recent improvement in the wool textile industry in Great Britain does not necessarily mean an increased consumption or purchase of woolen goods by the British people. From a world standpoint the improvement may be largely regarded as a shift of machinery activity from the Continent to England. Increased English demand for wool in world markets brought about by the greater activity of English machinery is regarded as offset by a decreased demand in countries which formerly manufactured wool goods for the British market.

The present abnormal importation duty of 50 per cent on certain wool products will expire in May unless reconsidered, and be replaced by the new general 10 per cent tariff. It is expected that much pressure will be brought to bear upon the Government by wool manufacturers and others concerned for a continuation of the 50 per cent levy after the present date of expiration. It is claimed that imports were extremely heavy just prior to the imposition of the duty and much of this imported material must be disposed of before the English industry can obtain the full benefit of the present tariff, and a 10 per cent tariff is claimed by them to be quite inadequate for future protection.

Continental Europe

Trade in the wool centers of Continental Europe was stimulated by the strength at the London auctions. France and particularly Germany made rather large purchases at London and the home trade showed improvement according to a report from Agricultural Attache' Steere at Berlin. Sales of tops for export were fairly good in France during January, and business in noils was fair. Sales for the home trade, however, are small, as the wool manufacturing industry has been quiet. Belgium reports restricted trading with little change in industrial activity during January. German purchasers were very active at the London wool sales during January and also purchased considerable amounts of tops from France. It is believed that some of these purchases were in anticipation of the introduction of import turnover taxes on February 15, as activity of worsted spinners is only fair and activity in the woolen section is

quite unsatisfactory, while weavers are complaining of British competition. There was some improvement in trading in tops and noils in Italy during January, but the industry is only moderately active. Worsted sections report more favorable activity than woolens.

Prices for tops were well maintained in France during January, due probably to the German purchases previously mentioned. There were slight declines reported in quotations on noils and yarns. In Germany wool prices on February 1 were lower than on December 15 and prices of tops also declined during the month. See tables pages 12 and 13.

French conditioning houses at Tourcoing reported an increase in the amount of tops conditioned during January compared with the previous month but activity was not equal to that of January 1931. At Roubaix the amount conditioned was smaller than in the previous month. The Verviers conditioning house reported an increased conditioning of wool but smaller quantities of tops and yarn. Activity at the Bradford conditioning house improved further during January and was well above that of January 1931. See table page 15.

Due to an increase in stocks of merino tops during January the combined stocks of tops at commission combing establishments of four Continental European countries on January 31 were 44,011,000 pounds compared with 42,905,000 pounds on December 31. On January 31, 1931, however, total stocks were 55,413,000 pounds. Stocks of both merino and crossbred tops were smaller on January 31 this year than last year. See table page 16.

Domestic Activity in 1931

Consumption

Due to the steady increase in activity in the United States wool industry from January through July 1931 the reported consumption of combing and clothing wool for the year 1931 was almost equal to that of 1929. Approximately 410 million pounds (grease equivalent) were consumed by manufacturers reporting to the Bureau of the Census in 1931 compared with 345 million pounds in 1930 and 423 million pounds in 1929. Domestic wool has formed a rapidly increasing percentage of the total in recent years. In 1931 domestic wool was 89 per cent of the combing and clothing wool consumed, in 1930 it was 80 per cent, while in 1923 domestic wool was only 49 per cent of the reported total. Available figures also indicate that fine wools and combing wools have gained favor rapidly in the past few years. In 1931 wools grading 58/60s and finer formed 84.3 per cent of the reported consumption of combing and clothing wool compared with 81.8 per cent in 1930 and 75.6 per cent in 1928. Combing wool increased from 54.6 per cent of the total in 1923 to 82.7 per cent in 1931. See tables pages 8 and 9.

Machinery activity

Figures are now available showing the average monthly activity of wool machinery in the United States during 1931 compared with earlier years. When comparison is made of the activity expressed as a percentage of the maximum single shift capacity (per cent of total hours), all sections of the industry show some improvement over the 1930 average except narrow looms and carpet and rug looms, but in the case of cards and woolen spindles the improvement was very small. The worsted industry appears to have been much more favorably situated in 1931 compared with recent years than was the woolen industry. The average activity of carding machinery in 1931 expressed as a percentage of maximum single shift capacity was only 1 per cent above that of 1930 and was 24.9 per cent below that of 1929 and 1928 while activity of combs in 1931 was 17.4 per cent greater than in 1930, 5 per cent greater than in 1929 and 18.2 per cent greater than in 1928. Activity of both woolen and worsted spindles was smaller than in 1929 but the decline was much greater in the case of woolen spindles (21.5 per cent) than for worsted spindles (4.9 per cent). For averages for the years 1930 and 1931 and monthly figures for January 1932. See table page 10.

Wool: Price per pound at Boston for weeks ended on specified dates, 1930-31 and 1931-32

Grade	1930-31			1931-32		
	Dec. 13	Jan. 17	Feb. 14	Dec. 12	Jan. 16	Feb. 13
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
64s, 70s, 80s (fine)						
Strictly combing						
Ohio and similar grease	29-30	29-30	29-31	24-25	24	23-24
Fleece scoured basis	73-74	70-73	70-75	60-62	58-60	57-59
Territory " "	72-74	68-71	65-68	58-60	57-58	55-57
58s, 60s (⅝ blood)						
Strictly combing						
Ohio and similar grease	29-30	28-29	28-29	23-24	23-24	23-24
Fleece scoured basis	63-67	61-63	61-63	50-53	50-53	50-53
Territory " "	65-70	62-65	60-63	53-55	53-55	53-55
56s (3/8 blood)						
Strictly combing						
Ohio and similar grease	28-29	27-28	25-26	23-24	23-24	23-24
Fleece scoured basis	52-55	50-53	46-49	42-45	42-45	42-45
Territory " "	57-60	55-58	51-53	47-50	47-50	48-51
46s (low ¼blood)						
Strictly combing						
Ohio and similar grease	25-26	24-25	21-22	21	20-21	20-21
Fleece scoured basis	42-45	40-42	35-38	35-38	33-35	33-35
Territory " "	43-47	42-45	35-40	36-39	33-36	35-37

Compiled from Weekly Market News Reports of the Boston Office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Wool: Consumption in the United States, by grades, for specified periods, 1930-1932 1/

Grades (Official standards of the United States)	1930	1931			1932
	Jan. 1 - Dec. 30	Jan. 1 - Dec. 30	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Combing and clothing wool					
64s, 70s and 80s	135,212	155,058	10,804	9,010	10,483
58s and 60s	54,726	70,238	4,695	3,884	4,731
56s	43,243	64,241	3,536	4,544	5,788
48s and 50s	59,733	46,037	2,746	3,835	3,357
36s, 40s, 44s and 46s	29,014	21,644	1,076	1,714	1,392
Total combing and clothing wools	292,928	359,218	22,857	22,987	24,251
Carpet wools	84,862	100,595	6,744	5,267	5,686
Total all wools	377,790	459,813	29,601	28,254	29,937

Compiled from "Wool Consumption Reports" issued by the Bureau of the Census.
1/ These are the totals of grease, scoured, and pulled wool as published by the Bureau of the Census and have not been reduced to a grease basis.

Wool: Consumption in the United States by classes, by months, January-December 1931 and January 1932 1/

Year, month or period	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic and foreign			
			Combing	Clothing	Carpet	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1931						
Jan.	18,640	10,961	18,671	4,186	6,744	29,601
Feb.	20,759	12,611	19,188	4,819	9,363	33,370
Mar.	22,041	13,656	21,681	4,713	9,303	35,697
Apr.	26,851	15,676	25,866	5,169	11,492	42,527
May	26,797	13,163	25,182	5,152	9,626	39,960
June	29,300	11,824	27,239	4,743	9,092	41,124
July	35,634	13,082	33,719	5,115	9,882	48,716
Aug.	34,283	11,870	32,205	4,883	9,070	46,158
Sept.	33,010	10,292	30,817	4,652	7,833	43,302
Oct.	27,904	11,095	26,339	6,006	6,654	38,999
Nov.	23,709	8,395	22,321	3,515	6,268	32,104
Dec.	20,812	7,442	19,653	3,335	5,256	28,254
Jan.- Dec.	319,746	140,067	302,931	56,287	100,595	459,813
1930						
Jan.- Dec.	233,759	144,031	239,759	53,169	84,862	377,790
1932						
Jan.	22,231	7,706	19,895	4,356	5,686	29,937

Compiled from "Wool Consumption Reports" issued by the Bureau of the Census.

1/ These are totals of grease, scoured and pulled wools added together and have not been reduced to a grease equivalent.

Wool machinery activity in the United States, yearly average of monthly figures 1930 and 1931 and January 1932

Wool machinery	Total number of hours machines were active			Percentage of total machinery active at some time during the month			Percentage of maximum single-shift capacity		
	1930 Average	1931 Average	1932 Jan.	1930 Average	1931 Average	1932 Jan.	1930 Average	1931 Average	1932 Jan.
	1,000 hours	1,000 hours	1,000 hours	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Cards	784	767	643	58.2	55.2	51.0	55.7	56.7	49.8
Combs	397	474	355	60.8	62.9	57.5	71.7	89.1	69.1
Spindles									
Woolen	261,331	259,392	228,317	57.4	55.2	51.4	55.4	56.6	52.4
Worsted	278,135	298,273	247,570	54.0	58.9	51.4	53.9	61.8	52.8
Looms									
Wide 1/	5,419	5,800	4,915	43.8	46.4	42.4	46.2	56.2	51.0
Narrow 2/	1,092	903	549	47.2	38.2	26.5	40.9	37.8	24.6
Carpet and rug	842	789	548	48.4	42.1	37.7	40.4	37.8	28.1

Compiled from the Reports of Active and Idle Wool Machinery, issued monthly by the Department of Commerce.
1/ Wider than 50-inch reed space.
2/ 50-inch reed space or less.

Wool: Imports into the United States, specified periods, 1930-1932

Class	1930	1931			1932
	Jan. 1 - Dec. 31	Jan. 1 - Dec. 31	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Combing	54,363	30,954	3,539	2,209	2,414
Clothing	14,699	6,344	842	1,311	653
Total	69,062	37,298	4,381	3,520	3,067
Carpet	93,198	120,502	9,313	7,008	9,486
Total all wools	162,260	157,800	13,694	10,528	12,553

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Wool, tops and yarn: Price per pound at Bradford on specified dates, 1931-1932

Date	64s 1/			50s 1/		
	Scoured wool	Tops	Worsted yarn 2-48s	Scoured wool	Tops	Worsted yarn 2-32s
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1931 -						
Jan. 26	30.4	42.6	73.0	16.7	24.3	44.6
Feb. 25	36.5	46.6	75.0	19.3	26.4	46.6
Mar. 25	44.6	52.7	81.1	24.3	31.4	49.7
Apr. 25	42.6	50.7	79.1	22.3	29.4	48.7
May 22	39.5	48.7	77.0	20.3	27.4	46.6
June 25	37.5	45.6	73.0	18.2	25.3	44.6
July 25	39.5	48.7	73.0	17.7	26.4	44.6
Aug. 25	37.5	46.6	73.0	17.2	25.3	43.6
Sept. 26 2/	29.6	38.4	58.4	13.6	21.2	36.0
Oct. 24	31.8	40.8	61.9	15.9	22.3	37.5
Nov. 26	29.8	38.2	61.2	15.3	23.0	36.7
Dec. 24	26.5	34.3	57.2	13.6	19.3	32.2
1932 -						
Jan. 26	27.4	35.3	57.6	13.7	19.4	32.4
Feb. 25	26.8	33.4	56.6	13.0	19.6	32.6

Compiled from cabled reports from E. A. Foley, Agricultural Attache' at London.

1/ Official standards of United States for wool and wool tops.

2/ Beginning in September 1931 conversions are at current rate of exchange; earlier prices converted at par.

United Kingdom: Price per pound at the London Wool sales, reported on the basis of official standards of the United States, for grades of wool (scoured basis), specified dates, 1931-32

United States grades	Pence per pound					Cents per pound				
	1931			1932		1931			1932	
	Jan. 23	Feb. 6	Dec. 17	Jan. 15	Feb. 2	Jan. 20 1/	Feb. 6 1/	Dec. 17 2/	Jan 15 3/	Feb. 2 2/
	Pence	Pence	Pence	Pence	Pence	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
70s	15.5	17.5	18.0	18.5	18.5	31.4	35.5	25.9	26.9	26.6
64s	14.0	16.5	17.5	18.0	17.5	28.4	33.4	25.2	26.1	25.2
60s	12.5	14.5	17.0	17.5	17.0	25.3	29.4	24.5	25.4	24.5
58s	12.0	13.5	16.5	16.5	16.0	24.3	25.3	23.8	24.0	23.0
56s	10.0	10.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	20.3	21.3	20.9	21.1	20.9
50s	8.5	8.5	9.0	8.3	8.8	17.2	17.2	13.0	12.7	12.7
48s	7.5	8.5	8.5	8.2	8.0	15.2	17.2	12.2	12.0	11.5
46s	7.2	8.0	8.2	8.0	7.5	14.7	16.2	11.9	11.6	10.8
44s	7.0	7.5	8.0	7.8	7.2	14.2	15.2	11.5	11.3	10.4
40s	6.5	7.0	8.2	8.0	7.0	13.2	14.2	11.9	11.6	10.1
36s	6.5	7.0	7.8	7.5	7.0	13.2	14.2	11.2	10.9	10.1

Compiled from reports of E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Attache' at London
1/ Converted at par, $4.86 to the British pound.
2/ Converted at rate of $3.45 to the British pound.
3/ Converted at rate of $3.49 to the British pound.

France: Price per pound of tops, noils, and yarn, specified dates, 1930-1932

Item	1930-31			1931-32		
	Dec. 18	Jan. 15	Feb. 12	Dec. 4	Jan. 7	Feb. 4
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Tops, Australian -						
Merino 64s warp	59.8	52.7	54.8	48.9	45.3	45.3
Crossbred 56s	46.1	40.6	42.6	39.0	35.5	35.5
Tops, Argentina -						
Crossbreds 56s	43.8	38.5	38.5	35.1	32.0	32.0
Noils -						
Australian merino	29.2	23.8	30.2	-	35.5	32.0
Australian crossbred	20.4	20.0	17.8	21.8	19.5	17.8
Cape	33.7	33.1	35.5	24.9	22.2	23.0
Yarn -						
Merino	82.4	80.4	79.5	69.8	65.3	64.4
Cheviot	55.8	51.9	51.1	46.7	44.0	43.5

Compiled from reports of L. V. Steere, American Agricultural Attache' at Berlin.

Germany: Price per pound of wool, tops and yarns, specified dates, 1930-31 to 1931-32

Item	1930-31			1931-32		
	Dec. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Dec. 1	Dec. 15	Feb. 1
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Wool -						
German A/AA, clean scoured	56.2	54.0	51.9	37.8	37.3	34.6
Cape, fine 6-8 months washed	39.5	37.5	37.5	34.6	34.6	33.5
Tops - dry combed -						
Australian 70s	56.8	53.7	50.7	49.7	48.6	47.5
Buenos Aires 50s	29.4	29.4	26.4	28.1	27.0	25.9

Compiled from reports of L.V. Steere, American Agricultural Attache at Berlin.

United Kingdom: Trade in wool and wool manufactures for stated periods, 1930-1932

Exports and imports	Unit	1930	1931			1932 1/
		Jan. 1 - Dec. 31	Jan. 1 - Dec. 31	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Exports -						
Wool	Pound	32,661	35,774	2,572	3,146	3,200
Tops	"	28,782	27,992	2,399	2,897	3,400
Yarns, woolen	"	5,437	5,118	390	378	474
Yarns, worsted	"	31,914	29,809	2,002	2,663	2,879
Tissues, woolen	Sq.yd.	79,042	56,331	6,717	4,817	5,402
Tissues, worsted	" "	34,711	29,746	3,678	2,686	5,068
Flannels & Delaines	" "	2,834	2,750	243	349	2/
Carpets and rugs	" "	4,627	2,770	290	224	235
Noils	Pound	12,836	10,534	688	1,134	900
Waste	"	11,698	9,791	513	945	700
Woolen rags	"	20,243	22,384	1,735	2,170	1,792
Imports -						
Wool	Pound	783,382	855,971	103,248	95,846	103,100
Tops	"	2,167	1,585	155	162	100
Waste and noils	"	3,880	4,179	168	823	400
Yarns	"	19,058	18,753	1,631	842	27
Tissues, woolen	Sq.yd.	31,501	44,483	2,263	323	379
Tissues, worsted	" "	6,293	6,129	538	64	14
Carpets and rugs	" "	8,666	8,963	574	122	176
Woolen rags	Pound	47,856	47,651	2,268	5,539	1,904

Compiled from Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom and cabled reports from Agricultural Attache Foley at London.

1/ Preliminary

2/ Not reported.

Wool: Imports into Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Poland and United Kingdom, stated periods 1930 and 1931

Country and item	1930		1931 1/		
	Jan. 1 - Nov. 30	Dec.	Jan. 1 - Nov. 30	Nov.	Dec.
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Belgium -					
Wool, greasy	144,228	13,320	122,368	7,213	10,655
Wool, scoured	4,655	439	3,540	471	167
Total	148,883	13,759	125,908	7,684	10,822
Czechoslovakia	35,642	2,207	35,431	2,374	2,372
France, raw and on skins	644,772	41,356	520,290	27,424	34,970
Germany -					
Wool, merino, greasy and washed	188,152	23,822	167,899	5,525	12,520
Wool, merino, scoured	12,076	1,538	12,007	1,077	1,209
Wool, crossbred, greasy and washed	107,806	1,151	114,405	1,779	3,165
Wool, crossbred, scoured	9,551	1,034	12,323	1,486	1,250
Total	317,585	27,545	306,634	9,867	18,144
Italy -					
Wool, greasy	92,872	14,497	85,468	6,437	2/
Wool, washed	11,567	652	10,126	1,698	2/
Total	104,439	15,149	95,594	8,135	2/
Japan -	101,777	12,873	3/127,673	2/	2/
Poland	30,588	1,815	32,629	1,009	2,717
United Kingdom	708,219	75,162	760,126	51,297	95,846
Total 8 countries	2,091,905	189,846	2,004,285 4/	4/107,790	

Compiled from reports cabled by the Agricultural Attaches at Berlin and London, reports from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome and official publications.

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Not yet reported.
3/ January 1 - October 31.
4/ Does not include November figure for Japan.

Wool, tops and yarn: Amount passing through conditioning houses in England, France and Belgium, specified periods, 1930-31 and 1931-32

Location and class	1930-31			1931-32		
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
	1000 pounds	1000 pounds	1000 pounds	1000 pounds	1000 pounds	1000 pounds
Bradford -						
Wool	647	558	397	778	793	722
Tops	3,394	2,864	3,453	4,592	4,702	5,386
Yarn	130	111	104	102	132	170
Roubaix -						
Wool	304	262	256	278	143	260
Tops	4,687	3,922	3,472	4,901	2,844	2,773
Yarn	1,199	1,321	1,259	1,067	836	879
Tourcoing -						
Wool	2,762	2,198	2,377	2,121	1,695	1,594
Tops	6,843	5,461	5,908	7,205	4,830	4,978
Yarn	1,634	1,594	1,556	1,459	1,213	860
Mazamet -						
Wool	4,852	4,402	3,289	6,561	3,699	3,710
Verviers -						
Wool	1,667	1,453	1,552	2,383	1,689	1,881
Tops	505	139	174	425	531	340
Yarn	571	553	419	514	432	271

Compiled from cabled reports from Agricultural Attache Steere at Berlin and Consul Edwards at Bradford.

Tops: Stocks held by Continental European commission combing establishments, specified dates, 1930 to 1932

Location of establishment and description of wool	1930-31			1931-32		
	Nov. 30	Dec. 31	Jan. 31	Nov. 30	Dec. 31	Jan. 31
	1000 pounds	1000 pounds	1000 pounds	1000 pounds	1000 pounds	1000 pounds
Belgium -						
Merino	2,573	2,687	2,881	1,772	1,852	1,656
Crossbred	3,487	3,825	3,375	1,772	1,856	1,400
Total	6,060	6,512	6,256	3,544	3,708	3,056
Germany -						
Merino	4,802	6,440	8,201	5,527	6,089	6,750
Crossbred	5,721	5,844	5,335	6,594	6,570	6,726
Total	10,523	12,284	13,536	12,121	12,659	13,476
France -						
Merino	13,726	16,131	17,546	11,612	13,838	14,791
Crossbred	13,437	14,793	15,082	10,659	11,124	11,025
Total	27,163	30,924	32,628	22,271	24,962	25,816
Italy -						
Merino	760	891	1,232	425	467	556
Crossbred	1,894	1,845	1,761	946	1,109	1,107
Total	2,654	2,736	2,993	1,371	1,576	1,663
Total 4 countries -						
Merino	21,861	26,149	29,860	19,336	22,246	23,753
Crossbred	24,539	26,307	25,553	19,971	20,659	20,258
Total	46,400	52,456	55,413	39,307	42,905	44,011

Compiled from cabled reports from American Agricultural Attache' Steere at Berlin.

Germany: Stocks of washed wool in commission washing establishments, specified dates, 1931-32

Date	1931			1932		
	Merino	Crossbred	Total	Merino	Crossbred	Total
	1000 pounds	1000 pounds	1000 pounds	1000 pounds	1000 pounds	1000 pounds
Jan. 31	3,142	1,885	5,027	2,723	2,487	5,210
Feb. 28	3,217	1,836	5,053			
Mar. 31	3,289	1,623	4,912			
Apr. 30	3,126	1,708	4,834			
May 31	3,179	2,017	5,196			
June 30	3,144	2,077	5,221			
July 31	3,399	2,304	5,003			
Aug. 31	3,646	3,007	6,653			
Sept 30	3,470	2,205	5,675			
Oct. 31	2,749	2,520	5,269			
Nov. 30	2,546	2,469	5,015			
Dec. 31	2,663	2,540	5,203			

Compiled from cabled reports from American Agricultural Attache' Steere at Berlin

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